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10 August 1965

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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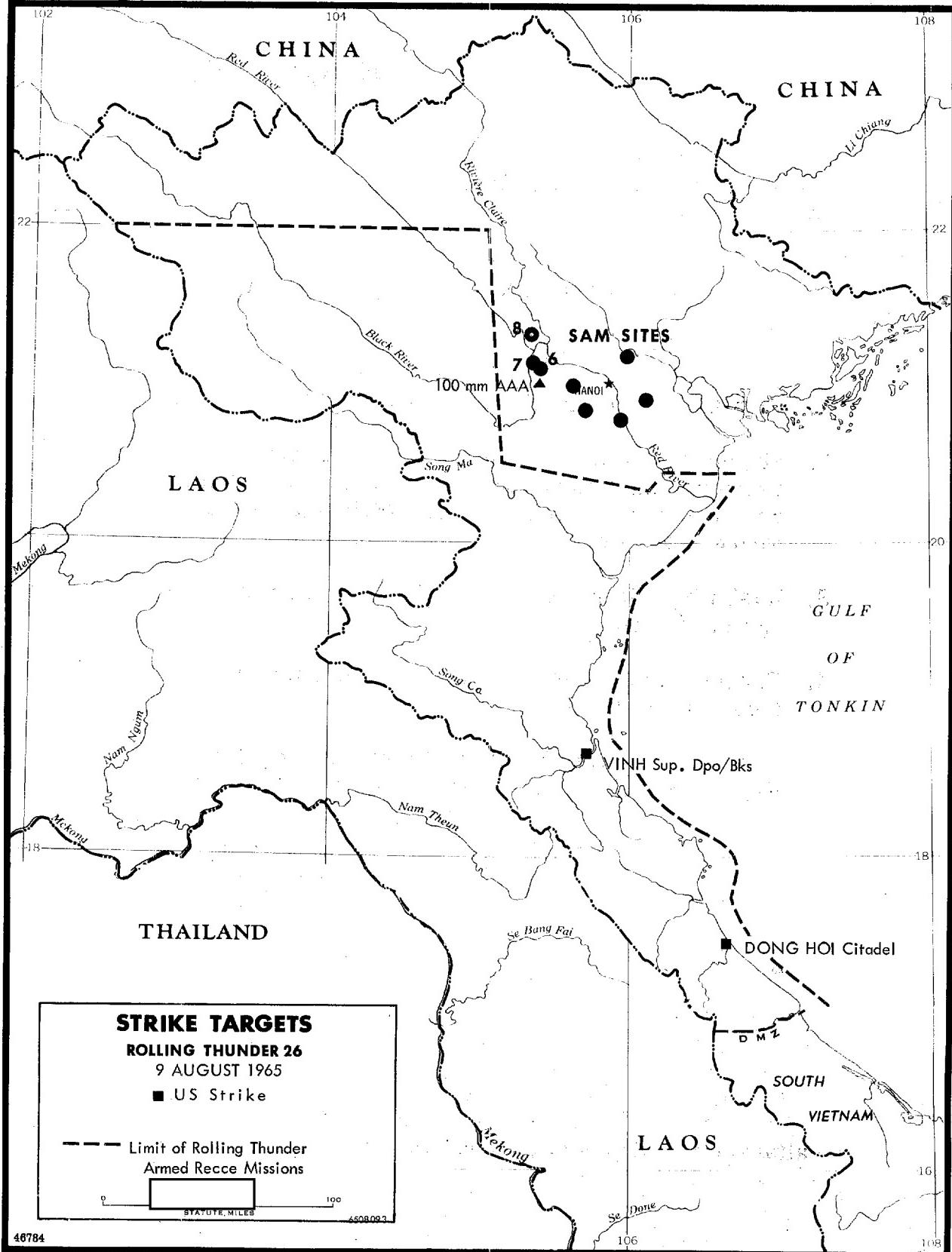
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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# NORTH VIETNAM



## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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### \*Vietnam: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

Communist Military Developments: Another new SAM site--the eighth--has been detected about 33 miles northwest of Hanoi. When the new site was first photographed on 8 August it contained six launchers with missiles, a FAN SONG guidance radar, and eleven associated vans which were partially camouflaged. Three canvas covered missile transporters were also seen a short distance away.

A strike was conducted against this site on the afternoon of 9 August. Pilots reported that their ordnance was delivered on target, but the missile equipment had been removed. The fact that this site was unrevetted and that the equipment was removed subsequent to the photo mission the day before the strike further supports the theory that the North Vietnamese are effectively using the mobility of their SAM equipment to elude US air strikes. The mobility of the SAMs may account for the difficulty in attempting to pinpoint the site or sites involved in the shoot-downs of a US F4C and a drone on 24 and 26 July.

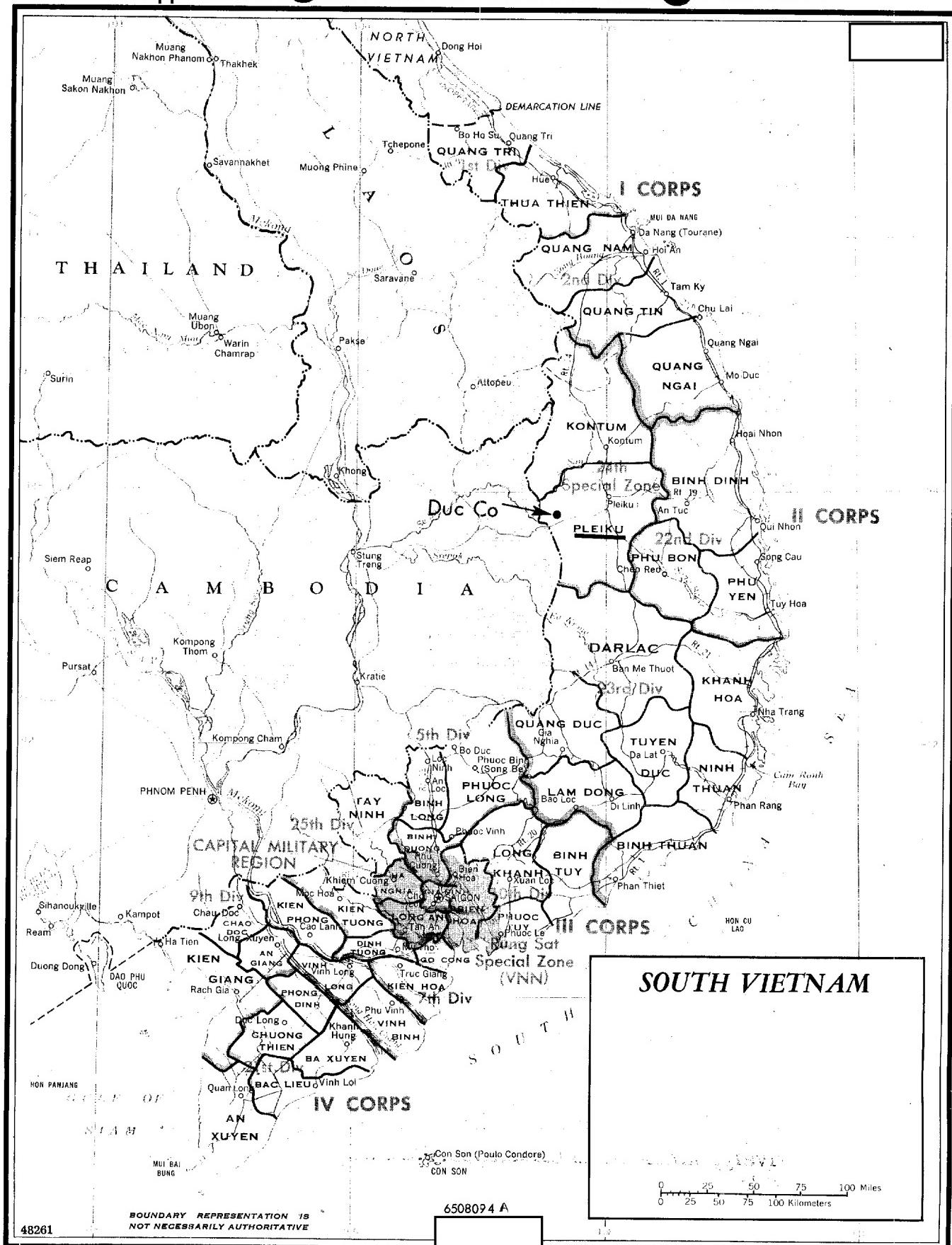
The first confirmed Soviet-type 100-mm anti-aircraft artillery site in North Vietnam was identified in low level photography of 28 July. The site is located about a mile south of SAM sites 6 and 7. It has long been suspected that the DRV had a few of these weapons.

[REDACTED] The effective range of these weapons is estimated to be 40,000-45,000 feet.

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Air Strikes in North Vietnam: In addition to the attack on the SAM site, US Navy aircraft once again attacked the Vinh army barracks. Pilots estimate that

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8-10 buildings were destroyed while six others were damaged. Four AAA sites were also attacked at Vinh with at least one silenced. Other Navy aircraft again attacked the Dong Hoi citadel, inflicting a limited amount of damage. A number of secondary bridges and an undetermined number of vehicles were probably damaged by 9 August armed reconnaissance missions.

Communist Political Developments: The Liberation Front communiqué of 8 August, which threatened to call in volunteers from the DRV, also indicated that heavier recruitment of local South Vietnamese for the Viet Cong forces may be used to help counter the growing American participation in the war. The communiqué asserted that "we are resolved to arm the entire people," and to multiply "rapidly the fighting forces to make them capable of defeating the US aggressors."

This is the most forthright admission to date of the apparent Vietnamese Communist estimate that the US buildup may be changing the military balance in South Vietnam. Until recently, Communist spokesmen had claimed that the combat strength of the Viet Cong was equal to that of the ARVN forces. The Vietnamese Communists have reacted to the President's 28 July speech, however, by raising the temperature of their threat to bring in volunteers and by calling more openly for greater bloc materiel assistance in the war effort.

The Military Situation in South Vietnam: In the central highlands province of Pleiku, the government's paramilitary camp at Duc Co has now been reinforced, bringing regular forces in the area to a total of five battalions. Friendly casualties in the operation that began on 2 August have risen to 64 killed (two US), 171 wounded (two US), and 22 missing; enemy losses are now reported at 219 killed and 74 weapons captured.

On the night of 8-9 August, automatic weapons fire was reportedly directed against two government outposts six miles east and 8 miles southwest of Saigon, respectively, although no casualties were sustained by either side.

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Two US Marines were reported killed and another 19 wounded yesterday when the Viet Cong directed mortar fire on a tank unit south of Da Nang.

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[redacted]  
Recently dismissed National Bank director Nguyen Xuan Oanh has told Deputy Ambassador Johnson that Premier Ky intends to remove Oanh to the central highlands, supposedly because of rumors that Oanh would head a new civilian government which Ambassador Lodge would attempt to install after his arrival in Saigon. Rumors that Oanh is a US favorite almost certainly stem in part from Oanh's own efforts, and it is not known to what extent Ky may believe them. There have been other reports, however, since the military assumed power that former civilian leaders would be moved out of Saigon and placed under surveillance.]

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Singapore-Malaysia-Indonesia: Singapore's relations with Indonesia now loom as the most immediate controversial problem between Malaysia and its former partner.

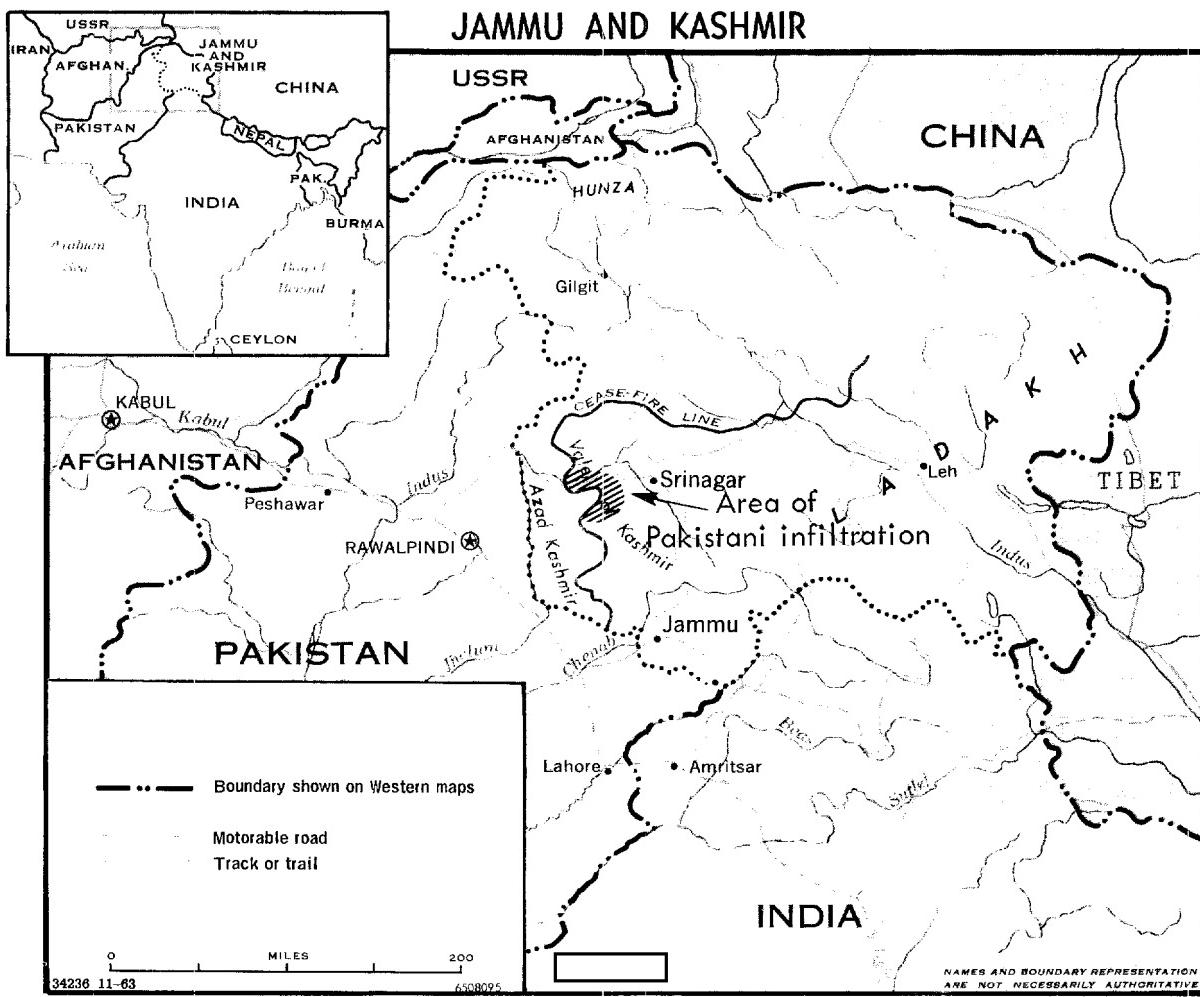
Singapore's prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew, has stated that Singapore wishes to be friendly with Indonesia, and he is under local pressure to ease restrictions on trade with Djakarta. He has also said that Singapore would trade with all countries, including Communist China. He is allowing the Communist Bank of China to retain its branch in Singapore, which the Malaysian Government had scheduled for closing on 14 August.

Indonesia, gleeful over Singapore's secession, views the development as proceeding from and vindicating Djakarta's two-and-one-half years of anti-Malaysian activity. Indonesian Foreign Ministry officials have called the move a "defeat of British policy" and regard it as a step toward the total dismemberment of Malaysia, a major Indonesian objective.

Foreign Minister Subandrio said yesterday that Indonesia was prepared to establish diplomatic relations with Singapore as an independent state. Indonesia would hope to use its diplomatic installations in Singapore for anti-British and anti-Malaysian activities. Under the Singapore-Malaysia agreement arranging the secession, military bases in Singapore will continue to be used by British and Malaysian troops and will be political and, potentially, military targets of Indonesia.

Malaysian Prime Minister Rahman has said publicly that the establishment of Singapore-Indonesia relations would be "harmful" and that "we would take action" rather than permit it to happen.

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Kashmir: The Kashmir situation appears to be heating up again.

New clashes between Indian security forces and alleged Pakistani infiltrators have occurred at several points along the 17-year-old cease-fire line since last Thursday. Both India and Pakistan regard them as significantly different from the ordinary probes and counterprobes which constitute normal patrol activity there.

The Indian Cabinet's Emergency Committee has met twice to consider the matter and reportedly ordered additional security forces to the areas where "extensive infiltration" has occurred. The Indian Government has filed a protest with the UN, and the Indian Army has briefed US, UK, and Soviet military attachés on the situation. The Indians estimate that a large number of groups, each numbering up to 20 men, have made penetrations as deep as 20 miles inside Indian Kashmir.

Radio Karachi yesterday reported an outbreak of "armed rebellion" inside Indian-held Kashmir and alluded to India's reported despatch of additional forces. Radio Karachi's domestic service has begun relaying reports from an apparently clandestine radio which calls itself "The Voice of Kashmir" and which has announced the establishment of "a revolutionary council in occupied Kashmir to lead an all-out war of liberation against Indian imperialism."

These events appear timed to coincide with scheduled demonstrations in Srinagar to mark the 12th anniversary of the imprisonment of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, the Kashmiri leader who led Kashmir into the Indian

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Union but who has spent most of the time since 1953 in prison. The timing suggests a deliberate effort by Pakistan to undermine Indian control inside Indian Kashmir.

Indian patience on matters relating to Kashmir is notoriously short, and the government will probably feel domestic pressure to do more than merely beat back the infiltrators. More than three divisions of troops, plus a large number of armed police, are available in the area to suppress any uprising, whether indigenous or fomented from across the cease-fire line.

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Greece: Papandreu has again demonstrated his strength by frustrating an attempted compromise solution of the political crisis.

Yesterday the Center Union (CU) voted overwhelmingly in a party caucus to continue its support of Papandreu. The vote blocked a feeble bid by former deputy prime minister Stephanopoulos to see what support he could muster within the CU for his "exploratory" mandate from the King. [Stephanopoulos will probably recommend that the King ask Papandreu to form a government as the undisputed leader of the CU.]

The King is now faced with disagreeable alternatives. He could rename Papandreu to head a new government and admit defeat. He could call new elections, which would invite a bitter campaign against the monarchy and almost certainly return Papandreu to power. The King can also ask a nonpolitical figure to try to form a national coalition government, but the chances for success in the face of strong opposition from both Papandreu and the Communist-dominated EDA party appear slim. In the last analysis the King must decide whether to allow elections or to turn to the army to redress the balance in his favor.

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NOTES

Berlin: Field maneuvers by Soviet and East German military units, apparently to be held in training areas along the Berlin access routes, could cause some interference with Allied and West German transportation. The Soviets have closed a large area to Allied military liaison missions from 9 to 19 August, a period which brackets the anniversaries of the erection of the Berlin Wall in 1961 and the shooting of a would-be refugee in 1962. Last June the East Germans justified their helicopter activity in the Berlin area by citing the need to improve security on the anniversary of the 1953 uprising in East Berlin. When the West German Bundestag met in West Berlin last April the Soviets and East Germans held "maneuvers" accompanied by temporary closures of the autobahn, altitude restrictions in the air corridors, and increased Soviet air activity over West Berlin.

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Colombia: [A group of Colombian terrorists plan to bomb the US Embassy and several US-connected businesses on 10 August and to assassinate two leading political figures.]

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[The newly formed group, led by a Spanish Communist guerrilla expert from Cuba, plans also to attack two small towns about 150 miles north of Bogota later in August. The police alerted the intended victims on 7 August and began efforts to round up the group.]

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\*Dominican Republic: The OAS committee in Santo Domingo yesterday submitted its terms for ending the stalemated Dominican civil war to both rival groups. Initial reactions were limited to non-committal statements from both the Government of National Reconstruction and the "Constitutional" Government that the proposals, termed the "Act of Reconciliation," would be studied. To gain popular support for the OAS proposed solution, a "Declaration to the Dominican People" was given mass distribution yesterday throughout the Dominican Republic.

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\*Peru: [Peruvian light bombers and airborne forces have been committed against a guerrilla force besieging a 35-man civil guard detachment in Junin Province, scene of recent guerrilla activity. This response is in keeping with the government's decision to take vigorous counteraction against insurgency.]

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